NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

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From the Mass. Agricultural Repository.

The following letter from the Hon. John Welles, to the Corresponding Secretary, on Forest Trees, relates to a subject of the greatest importance to the State of Massachusetts, a State destined to become very populous by its industry, its capital, and its superior advantages of all descriptions for extensive manufactures.—The best mode of preserving our wood-lots from decay, can be ascertained only by extensive and frequently repeated experiments. No man in New England has enjoyed greater opportunities than Mr. Welles, of making and witnessing such experiments.

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I some time since, in a communication to the Agricultural Society, made some observations upon the growth and culture of the apple tree, (No. 1, vol. 6) with a view of stating from experiment how the natural disadvantages of soil might be counteracted.

It is now my intention to resume the subject, for the purpose of leading to a more general enquiry as to the laws which govern and regulate vegetable life, as well in that majestic production of nature, the Forest Tree, as in the fruit-bearing tribes.

How then amongst us is vegetable life affected by climate? How, by other causes? and what is the duration of the several kinds of Trees?

That these questions may be rightly answered, known facts are to be collected from the observing; and such results must be obtained as may lead to the most accurate decision of which the subject is susceptible. Thus, whilst in this great process of nature, general knowledge is enlarged, it becomes the immediate source of practical utility. Or in other words, experience, gathering strength as time passes by, becomes our unerring guide. Much has already been done by the publication of extracts from Michaux, relating to the varieties in the American forest. But if with a like zeal we can obtain from others of the present time, whose information is competent, known facts as to the age of trees; there is no doubt sufficient knowledge might be had, to establish a general system accurate enough for every wished for purpose.

And why should not the laws which influence vegetables, be as definite as those which govern animal life? What one generation cannot do, let two effect. And as to exceptions, let it be remembered, that they do not disprove but establish general laws.

A time will come (especially if coal is not found more abundantly with us) when from the increase of our population and our manufactures, the cutting off and the re-growth of our forests, or to use a more appropriate term, our wood lots, will form an important subject of calculation. It will be desirable to estimate with precision, at what period the earth will again present a renewed growth; as well as the most beneficial time and mode of using the axe. Some indeed may be so favored with length of days as to avail themselves of this labor of the earth more than once. But if not to their successors and to the community, the subject is highly important and replete with interest. The diversity of opinion on these topics, and the occasional and scattered instances of the great longevity of trees, while they render the subject more intricate, make it also more essential as a topic of enquiry. These variations from the general law in this country, as well as other similar ones in past ages and in the present times, should form no impediment to the *general rule.*

As relates to our forests or wood land, it is a fact generally known, that where they are cut off and a renewed growth is wished for, if they are of hard wood, they should be cut when the sap is down, or the leaf off the tree. This being mostly in the winter season, is most convenient to our husbandmen. It is considered as very essential by European writers as well as some of our own country, that trees should be cut as near the ground as possible, as a means of throwing back the suckers more toward the roots. This practice is dictated also by economy as a saving of the best part of the wood and timber. In the publications of the Scotch Agricultural Board, by Sir John Sinclair, it is observed, "that of the trees which being cut down send forth no shoots, are the beech and the whole family of the pines." They are considered in Europe "as limited to one generation." There is a mode here, however, as to the latter tree which has the effect of producing a succession. After cutting off a pine lot, the plough is introduced, a crop of rye is obtained beneficially, and the seeds of the pine which were on the surface being thus buried in the soil, a new and rapid growth is produced. This is aided if one or two middle sized seed-bearing trees are left on an acre. It is said that in some parts of our country there is a change or a succession of different growths, even of different genera or families. Upon this seeming incongruity I cannot reason, from want of experience.

As to the important principle, at what age or how often it is best to cut off our wood, we should on the whole be disposed to name a period between 40 and 50 years, as most favorable for what is termed hard-wood trees. The writer here refers not only to a variety of facts as to lots in different parts of this state, but to opinions of many judicious farmers. This is corroborated by a number of experiments, where portions of a lot have been cut off at the period of time above stated, and the product of which considerably exceeded that of other parts of the same lots, which had been left standing, in the aggregate quantity upon an acre. This was the more discernible where the ground had been cut clean; a practice which cannot be too highly recommended.

By the agricultural reports before alluded to, it appears that in the lots reserved for wood (called coppices) it is considered as most profitable to cut off the growth every 40 years. It will be perceived that for this country a longer period is inclined to.

As to the pine, that called the pitch pine, (*Pinus Rigida,*) is the prevailing growth in this State. The general opinion is that it may be cut to advantage once in about 40 years.

Though trees may shoot up in heighth by standing longer, yet the period of most rapid vegetation is mostly over, and by this means much of the under growth is necessarily destroyed.

It may be here remarked, that those trees which took their start in the earlier stages of vegetation on our soil, and have grown separate, have put at a distance all competition. Having the advantage of extent of ground, air, light, &c. besides being more valuable as timber, they have attained greater age and size than has been since known.

One observation will tend to the vindication of our country from that censure, which has been bestowed upon us by some superficial travellers. We have been condemned as evincing a want of taste in cutting off our forests without leaving what it would take a half century to produce, a shade near where it is proposed to erect buildings. The fact is, that trees of original growth have their roots mostly in the upper stratum of earth and near the surface. A tree acts upon its roots, and is acted upon by the wind, sustaining in common with the whole forest the force of this element, and it becomes accommodated or naturalized to the pressure. But when left alone or unsustained, it is borne down by the first gale, often to the injury of property, and even of life. It is true wisdom therefore, that induces the settler to cut or girdle the whole growth, that a danger so serious may be avoided.

Considering the oak as the monarch of the wood, we begin where this tree predominates. From a careful examination of several lots of considerable extent, which have been cut clean, and where there could be little doubt that the growth was, as it were, primeval; not more than seventy rings could be discovered. As the outer rings were not very distinct, it may be fairly inferred, that many years might have passed by without this indication of increase. The result seems sufficient, more especially if it shall be confirmed by coincident facts, to establish the preceding hypothesis; that it is generally most beneficial to cut off our wood lots at some period between forty and fifty years; varying the rule somewhat as circumstances may dictate.

Where lots are left for a much longer period, or where the old trees are gradually selected as wanted by the proprietor, the growth becomes more and more feeble.

The English writers generally lay down a different result from what appears to be the fact in this country as to the growth of wood.

First they assert, that after a period of about fifty years the forest trees will not shoot anew after being cut over. This is so far from being the case here, that it is believed that scarce an instance has occurred, where lots are fenced and cattle are kept out, but that a new growth has rewarded the owner of the soil. In several lots of old growth upon Blue Hill in Milton, it was predicted that there would not be a new growth. The wood was cut off in about 1800, and there is now a fine vigorous succession of the same sort of trees.

Old lots, when the wood is taken therefrom, are too often left exposed as pastures or in commons; the roots are surcharged with sap; the

shoots, when they rise up, are of rapid growth, tender, and nutritive; they are cropped by cattle and sheep, and the erroneous conclusion above stated is too hastily drawn, in this country at least. The next point, upon which we must dissent, is this. That "the trimming of wood lots is beneficial." True it is, that some of our farmers think that the stumps of their trees may be deprived of a portion of their numerous suckers for a few years. They are used to serve as hoop poles. Perhaps from the necessity of the case, and the situation of the country, this may be justified. But experience here seems fully to establish it, that wood lots should not be trimmed in the manner recommended by the English writers, for the purpose of letting in the air and light. In a variety of instances where this has been done, the consequence has been that the leaves have been blown away, which would have made the land lie light and nourish the roots. A thick grass sward has been formed, and the lots have been stunted in growth, and most essentially injured.

There is no doubt that in the family of the oaks there is a great difference in growth and duration. The red oak (Quercus Rubra); the grey oak (Quercus Ambigua); the swamp white oak (Quercus Prinus Discolor); in forests attain their growth sooner than the white oak (Quercus Alba.) The latter tree spreads its limbs parallel nearly with the earth; by engrossing a greater extent of soil it has the benefit of better nutrition. As it seldom predominates in the forest in close growth, it does not perhaps mature much under from 60 to 80 years, and when in single and favorable situations, it requires a much longer period. The Chesnut of the U. States (Castanea Vesca) is a long lived tree, but less so than the white oak; it grows to a large size and is valuable for timber. In Scotland, they conjecture some of their Chesnut trees to be nearly three hundred years old. As has been before observed, the white oak and the elm, in common with all other trees when well situated in cultivated grounds, and near roads and houses, attain great and protracted age, and must be considered as forming (if not exceptions) classes of cases by themselves, not interfering with that system under which we place our forests and wood lots.

I feel that I owe an apology to you sir, as well as your readers, for the length of this communication. My object has been to excite an attention, which is becoming more and more important as to our wood lots, and I feel desirous of bringing those forward who are better informed. As it may furnish, however, some amusement to the curious, and lead to the general benefit and ornament of the country to adorn our highways and pleasure grounds with trees in rows and otherwise, I shall subjoin a variety* of instances of the size, age, &c. of several in this neighborhood and elsewhere, which will serve to show what an astonishing increase time insensibly effects in this wonderful product of the earth.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, &c.
JOHN WELLES.

*This Appendix was necessarily omitted, but will appear soon.

To remove the stain of Cherry or Claret Wine.—Apply a solution of sal ammoniac in lemon or lime juice to the spot, and in a short time it will disappear.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR,

The time of planting reminds me of a question not yet settled to the general satisfaction of farmers. I have reference to seed potatoes, whether they should be planted whole or cut into pieces. Experiment affords the only criterion whereby we may form conclusions in cases like this, and it would be well if more were made public that we might be the better enabled to judge. I will therefore state one which will perhaps throw at least a single ray of light on the subject, among the many that illuminate your paper on the most important occupation of man.

In planting my potatoes the last season, I had the seed cut into two parts, without regard to the seed end, and planted three pieces in a hill; but as the hills and rows were very near together, I found when I had planted about two thirds of the field, that the seed thus prepared was all expended, and not then having time to cut more, I planted the remainder of the ground with whole potatoes, one in each hill, and of the larger size. The season, in this quarter, was not fruitful in potatoes, the usual produce being short of a medium crop. A rust almost universally struck them throughout the country some time prior to their maturity. Those of mine above mentioned, suffered with others, but a difference in the appearance of the vines, between those from the whole seed and those from the cuts, early attracted my notice; the former being apparently much less affected by the rust than the latter. All the time of harvesting, the vines of the cut seed were entirely dry, while those of the whole seed retained some considerable juice and greenness of appearance.

In digging these potatoes, we found that part of the field planted with whole seed to yield much more abundantly and much larger potatoes than the other part. The soil and the cultivation were alike in all respects, no other manure having been applied than leached ashes spread and ploughed in, and plaister dropped on the seed.

This experiment affords an argument against the very prevalent opinion in favor of cutting seed potatoes; and it has, in my estimation, the more force from its accordance with the general order of nature, on which all true theories must be founded.

My object in making this short communication is to elicit others on the question of more importance, and from sources more worthy of notice. The potatoe, although a humble root, is one of the most important productions in our whole system of agriculture. B.

Buckfield, Maine, May 10, 1823.

From the Portland Gazette.

Recipe for making good yellow Butter.

A gentleman from Scotland has lately called at this office and requested us to promulgate the following recipe for the benefit of those farmers who supply our market with butter.—He was led to make the suggestion in consequence of having noticed that our butter made after the cattle are put to hay, is almost universally white. He says that in his country the dairy women avoid this by grating some orange carrots, the juice of which, after being strained, is mixed with the cream previous to churning. Butter thus manufactured acquires not only a beautiful yellow color, but a flavor which adds greatly to its value. The quantity of carrot juice necessary to be used for this purpose may easily be ascertained: indeed the judgment of the manufacturer cannot fail to suggest very nearly the quantity necessary to give it a proper color.

Art of dressing Flax so as to resemble Silk, as practised in Germany.

Take one part of lime, and between two and three parts of wood ashes; pour over them a due proportion of water to make a strong and sharp lie after they have stood together all night, which must be poured off when quite clear. Tie handsfull of flax at both ends, to prevent its entangling, but let the middle of each be spread as open as possible, in a kettle, on the bottom of which has first been placed a little straw with a cloth over it. Then put another cloth over the flax, and so continue covering each layer of flax with a cloth, till the kettle be nearly full. Pour over the whole the clear lie, and after boiling it for some hours take it out, and throw it in cold water. This boiling, &c. may be repeated, if judged requisite. The flax must be each time dried, hackled, beaten, and rubbed fine; and, at length, first dressed through a large comb, and then through a very fine one. By this process the flax acquires a beautifully bright and soft thread. The tow, which is beaten off, when papered up and combed like cotton, is not only used for many of the same purposes, but makes an excellent lint for wounds.

Mode of Whitening Straw.

In 1806, a new method of whitening straw was discovered in Germany. This consists of steeping it in muriatic acid saturated with potash. The straw, thus prepared, never turns yellow, is of a shining white, and acquires great flexibility.

Preserved Strawberries.

To one pound of ripe strawberries put one pound of powdered loaf sugar, laying alternately on a deep dish a layer of each. Let them remain thus for twenty-four hours, when boil them in a sirup till they are all of a color. In order to determine when they are done enough, cut one of them open. Then, taking them out, boil the sirup to the consistence of a jelly, let it remain till cool, then put in your strawberries, and let them boil up once, take them off, and when cool, put them into a pot for use.

Hop Beer.—For a half barrel of beer take half a pound of hops and half a gallon of molasses; the latter must be poured by itself into the cask. Boil the hops, adding to them a teacupfull of powdered ginger, in about a pailfull and a half of water, that is, a quantity sufficient to extract the virtue of the hops. When sufficiently brewed, put it up warm into the cask, shaking it well in order to mix it with the molasses. Then fill it up with water quite to the bung, which must be left open to allow it to work. You must be careful to keep it constantly filled up with water whenever it works over. When sufficiently wrought to be bottled, put about a spoonfull of molasses into each bottle.

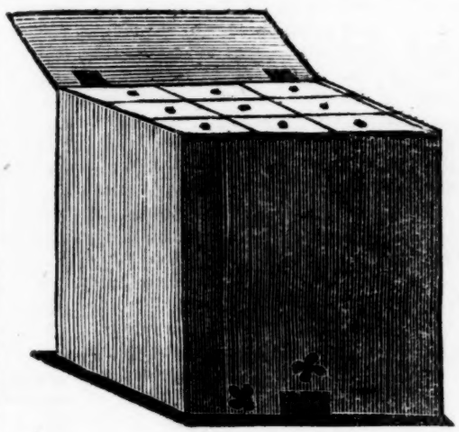
From the American Farmer.

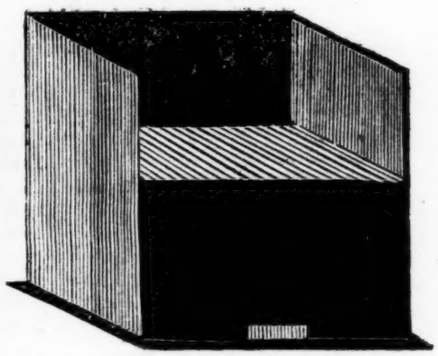
IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BEE HIVES.

Newburyport, March 3, 1823.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

Dear Sir—I observed in your paper, No. 48, Vol. 4th,* an extract from the National Gazette, recommending the method practised in Germany, of gathering honey, as being easier than that of India, and more merciful than that of this country, which induces me to think that Blake's patent Bee Hive had never been examined by the writer—as honey can be taken from a hive of that kind, and if too much be taken the bees can be furnished without using in one case herbs, gloves, cap and mask; and in the other lifting the hive to feed them from a saucer—and besides it is well known, that most of the white comb is put in the top, therefore in taking out a box, as described by the plate, and replacing it by another, the bread, &c. of the bees is not disturbed. I enclose you a drawing of the hives, a copy of the schedule referred to in his letters patent, and making part of the same, containing Mr. Blake's description of his improvement in the construction of the bee hive.





"This improvement consists in the construction of a hive, so that any quantity of honey, from a very small portion, to nearly one third part of the whole, may be extracted at any time from the hive, without any serious injury to the bees, or without the destruction of any of the lives of those valuable little animals, and so that whenever there is a deficiency of honey for the support of the bees, or no more than is necessary for the purpose, it may be supplied or taken away at pleasure. Let a square box, of the size of the common hive, or any other convenient size, be made of pine, or any other suitable wood. Let a number of bars be placed horizontally, at about one third part of the distance, from the top of the hive, so that the space between each bar shall be about two-fifths of an inch. Let any number of separate boxes, say nine or more, or less, be so made, that they shall fill up the whole space between the bars mentioned, with any convenient thing inserted in the tops of the boxes, for the purpose of extending them at pleasure, and let there be a cover to be placed over the whole, in such a manner as may be thought most convenient."

(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

I would also observe, that I have several of those hives preparing, and am confident they will answer a valuable purpose. The cost is very trifling, and those who purchase the rights of vending to the several states and counties, charge only about two dollars, to each farm or individual for the privilege. Mr. Blake's residence is in the town of Hartford, County of Oxford, state of Maine, unless he has removed within a few months.

Respectfully, your obedient,
BENJAMIN POOR.

*For the same article, see N. E. Farmer, p. 322.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Translation of a letter from Monsieur de Dombelle, President of the Central Agricultural Society of Nancy, to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. dated Nancy, 7th Nov. 1821.

"Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 3d of this month the Central Society of Agriculture of Nancy, has inscribed your name on the list of its Foreign Correspondents. The Diploma shall be transmitted to you without delay. I hope that you will not refuse the lustre which your name would procure it, to a Society now in its infancy.

"I beg leave here to express all the satisfaction which I experience, in a choice so honorable to the Society; and to add, how much I am personally flattered, with the sort of brotherhood, which this gives me, with the person, whom I consider to be the first agriculturist in Europe.

"I have been occupied, Sir, for some time, in translating your excellent "Code of Agriculture." If any thing can contribute to raise Agriculture in France, to the rank of a science, which we could not till now pretend to do, it will certainly be the publication of this work in French, being the most systematic, the most concise, and, in my opinion, the most perfect, which has hitherto been written in any language.

"In the course of this work, which is already well advanced, I have perceived more than once, that I should require information respecting some particulars. If you would have the extreme kindness to permit me to apply to you to obtain such information, it would be a motive for gratitude which I would well know how to value; and in which all the French Agriculturists, who know how to appreciate your useful lessons, would participate with me.

"I have already met with some words, of which I do not well know the meaning; for instance, I do not know what is the insect called *wire worm*. I have not been able to ascertain it, nor even to approximate what it can be, as it does not extend its ravages with us, to grain sown on clover, when ploughed up, as is the case in England. I do not know either, what is the plant called *rib grass*, of which I have not yet seen the botanical name given. Perhaps, indeed, it may have escaped me while reading, and I may find it out in the continuation of the translation.

"This work, to which, notwithstanding its importance, I am only able to devote a short time every day, will still require three or four months; but I hope it will be published about that time.

"I beg that you will accept the expression of the respectful sentiments, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) Matthieu de Dombelle *aine*."

From the Trenton Emporium.

HOW TO PRODUCE THE BEST OF FRUIT.

Take a scion from a tree, the growth of the preceding year, of the choicest fruit to be found—cut this scion into pieces of two, three or four inches in length, dip the ends cut in warm rosin so as to prevent the sap issuing out—plant the pieces in soil suitable for an orchard. A number of shoots will spring up; from these select the most thrifty for growth, lop down the remaining shoots and cover them faithfully with earth, and in a short time they will become roots to nourish and hasten the growth of the tree. An orchard may be produced in this manner at least two years sooner than from the seed.

DANDELIONS.

A medical writer in the National Intelligencer remarks:—"Dandelions have always been considered *peculiarly useful* in visceral obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten either as greens, sallad, or taken in ptisans.—They seem calculated, from their stimulant deobstruent powers, to promote bilious discharges, and, from long experience, have been found highly efficacious in all biliary *affections* of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open, and are diuretic and attenuant. In the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. The ancients, says Willich, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable, than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics, imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical plants which grow in our own climate. I advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulencies, fullness of blood, and who are fearful of dropsy, vertigo, &c. to make free use of this precious gift of nature, the Dandelion.

Information to the Ladies.—Plaid stuffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleaning them.—Wash them with soap and *cold* water, and *starch* and *iron* them before they are *dry*.—*Ch. Courier.*

From the last Pamphlet published by the Essex Agricultural Society.

JOHN LEES' STATEMENT.

Newbury, Nov. 19, 1822.

To the Committee on Indian Corn and other crops.

GENTLEMEN—In the summer of 1821 my fields, generally known by the name of "Boynton Field," which had been for eight or ten years adapted to mowing, not exhibiting so good an appearance as usual in grass, I thought of making up the deficiency by raising a crop of potatoes; consequently, in the latter part of June, I mowed about three quarters of an acre, the produce of which, as near as we could judge by appearances, was a ton of hay of an excellent quality. I then broke up the land and planted the common white potatoes, putting a small shovel full of compost manure into each of the hills. The manner of ploughing, planting, hoeing, &c. was much the same as practised by the farmers in this vicinity; and in autumn the crop of potatoes was rising two hundred bushels.—This success induced me to try what I could do with Indian corn; and late in autumn I carted on thirteen cart loads of compost manure, which lay in small heaps until the following spring, when more of the field was broken up, and this manure spread over the land and ploughed in; then ploughed again and harrowed. The hills were made three and a half feet one way and three feet the other distant from each other, then a shovel full of manure, partly compost and part from the hog yard, was placed in each hill, and five kernels of the common eight rowed corn dropped in each hill. At the time of the first hoeing it was discovered that a red headed worm, measuring from a half inch to one and a half inches in length, was committing sad depredations; it was the opinion of many respectable men, that nearly one half was destroyed. This was replanted, but still the worms continued the destruction; and the season being far advanced, the defective hills were planted again with pumpkins, squashes, turnips, &c.—The piece was hoed three different times, and at the second time the plough was used to facilitate the hoeing; and in autumn I harvested from one acre, measured and staked out by Mr. John Northener, one hundred and eight bushels and twenty quarts of corn, weighing fifty-nine pounds to the bushel; seventeen hundred and fifty pounds of pumpkins, one hundred and fifty pounds of squashes, and eighteen bushels of turnips. As to the precise times of ploughing, hoeing, planting, &c. I cannot ascertain, in consequence of my principal workman being deprived of his labor by indisposition, and the multiplicity of my cares made it impossible for me to pay that attention which was necessary; suffice it to say that my mode of management was much the same as that of farmers in general. I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant, JOHN LEES.

HENRY LITTLE'S STATEMENT.

Newbury, Nov. 5, 1822.

To the Committee on Green Crops.

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the cultivation and production of one acre of Indian Corn, raised by the subscriber in Newbury. The soil is a dark clay loam, and in 1821 was planted with beets and carrots, and manured with six cords of manure made by a brewer in Newburyport, and produced about 400 bushels to the acre. In May, 1822, the land was twice ploughed and planted in hills, three and a half feet apart, with five cords of compost manure put in the holes; four grains of corn were put in each hill on the manure and covered with a hoe; the corn is the eight rowed kind, and weighed, when harvested, 58 pounds to the bushel. The green, or unripe corn, was not measured; it was hoed three times, and late in the season; the few weeds that came up were destroyed. The stalks were topped the middle of September; it was harvested in October, and drawn to the granary and measured, and there were two hundred and thirty-two and a half bushels of ears, and a fraction over. By shelling four bushels of ears, the estimate was, that there was one hundred and sixteen bushels and nine quarts of shelled sound corn.

The expense of cultivating the above acre of corn, calculating labor at four shillings.

	Rent of land	$9 00
	Manure	15 00
May 3.	Ploughing	1 50
9.	Cross-ploughing	1 50
10.	Planting and putting the manure in the holes	2 75
June 7.	Hoeing	1 00
12.	Transplanting or filling up the vacant hills, calculated to have 3 stalks in each hill	67
14.	Hoeing the second time	1 00
25.	Hoeing the third time	67
July 15.	Destroying weeds	33
Oct. 7, 8.	Harvesting and measuring	5 33
		$38 75

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY LITTLE.

N. B. The time of topping the stalks and getting in the bottom or but stalks, not in the estimate. The value of the stover [the stalks and husks] I think equal to one and a half tons of hay.

JOHN DWINELL'S STATEMENT—ON BEETS.

The following statement of a crop of Beets, with the manner of tilling the land, is submitted with the claim for the society's premium, viz.

The land in 1821 was in good heart and produced a crop of potatoes, and is part of the lot which enabled the present claimant to obtain the second premium last year. A reference to the statement then made, will give the committee a full knowledge of it.

The present year the land was ploughed May 1st and 2d, eight inches deep, with one yoke of oxen, which occupied one day and a half; after which it was harrowed, and fitted for receiving the seed, which occupied one day. The remainder of the time was four days sowing, two days weeding, two days hoeing, and eleven and a half days digging, topping, weighing and housing the crop; in all twenty two days labor.

The quantity of manure was one and a half cords, and the quantity of seed two and a half pounds.

The crop, which was weighed, amounted to 29 tons, 0 hundreds, 1 quarter and 25 lbs.— or 580 hundred, 1 quarter and 25 lbs.

All which is respectfully communicated.
JOHN DWINELL.

Salem, November 11. 1822.

HENRY LITTLE'S STATEMENT—ON TURNIPS.

Newbury, Nov. 5, 1822.

To the Committee on Green Crops.

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the cultivation and production of a lot of English Turnips, raised by the subscriber, in Newbury. The soil is a clay loam, and had been down to grass six or seven years; in 1821 cut about one ton of hay to the acre; the last of June, 1822, it was mowed, and cut about half a ton of hay; the ground was then ploughed, and ten cords of compost manure (the principal part of the compost was marsh sod,) spread on and harrowed in, then it was ploughed in shallow ridges, three feet apart, and the seed sowed, with a machine, on the ridges, then a roller was made to pass over the same, and the sowing was finished. It took one pound of seed to the acre; they were thinned to the distance of one foot apart in the row; they were twice ploughed and hoed, and harvested the last of October, and the crop was six hundred and eighty seven and a half bushels.

The expense of cultivating one acre of turnips on the above mode, calculating labor at four shillings per day.

June 28, 29.	Ploughing, harrowing, and sowing,	$6 67
Sowed July 1.	Seed and manure,	20 50
	Thinning, hoeing, &c.	5 33
	Harvesting,	3 33
		$35 83

The quality of the crop. They were large, but in consequence of the drought they are fit only for stock.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY LITTLE.

SILAS AND JOSEPH LITTLE'S STATEMENT—ON TURNIPS.

Newbury, Nov. 14, 1822.

To John W. Proctor, Esq. Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society.

SIR—We have this year cultivated an acre of common turnips on our farm in Newbury, and as we hope to obtain the Society's premium, we are bound to make a particular statement of the mode of cultivation.

A small part of this acre was sown with turnips the last year; the other part has been grass ground five or six years. This year, that part which was used for turnips we sowed with flax, after putting on it about five loads of manure, and pulled the flax as soon as the blowing had fallen off; then ploughed it, together with the grass ground, so as to make an acre, and after harrowing in part, carried on nineteen cartloads of compost manure, mostly sandy loam, to mix with our clay loam. The one part we spread on half the ground, and then ridged it with a small double-mouldboard plough, about two feet and nine inches apart. The other part was furrowed with the plough, and the manure put in the furrows at a like distance (the produce however was about equal,) and ridged as above, which covered all the manure. One pound and a half of seed was sown on the acre, one row on a ridge, and after the turnips were out of the way of the flies they were thinned at the distnnce of 10 or 12 inches, then hoed twice, and ploughed once.

The time of harvesting began the 28th of October, and ended the first of November; and

there were six hundred and fifteen bushels, trimmed fit for the market, besides five or six bushels defective or rotten, and unfit. The weight of a bushel 59 lbs. Expense of cultivation:

Ploughing and harrowing	$3 00
Manure	13 00
Seed	50
Ridging and sowing	2 00
Thinning	2 75
Hoeing	2 50
Harvesting	5 00
	$28 75

Sir, we are yours, with great respect,
SILAS LITTLE,
JOSEPH LITTLE.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1823.

The Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

MAY.

GIVE NO QUARTER TO NOXIOUS INSECTS.—Our climate and soil have, of late years, developed extraordinary propensities to increase and multiply the petty plunderers which tenant every clod, pervade every particle of earth, float in every breeze, make their domiciles in every useful vegetable, and tease, torment and destroy many of our most valuable domestic animals.—We have already (p. 293) recommended some applications for the purpose of checking the ravages of insects. We would now mention another substance, which is valuable as well for manure, as for its property as a preservative against insects. *Soap suds* is highly recommended, by good authority, as very efficacious in both those capacities. Yet, we apprehend that it is commonly thrown away by people who call themselves excellent economists. Many a *tidy body* makes use of soap suds in the manufacture of puddles, generally located near the steps of the front door, which appear very agreeable in consequence of the contrast, thus exhibited, between the nastiness without, and the neatness within doors. When not conveyed by proper pipes, troughs or channels, to some general repository of liquid manure, (according to our directions p. 281) they should be preserved either in pits sunk in the garden and lined with clay, or in tubs, barrels, hogsheads, &c. Or if more convenient, make a large trough from the but of a pine, or some other suitable tree, and direct your washer woman to save her suds in that recipient. Thus, with a little pains, you get great gains; for a little care, is a great affair, as "Poor Richard" *might* have said. And when proper times and opportunities occur apply this kind of liquid manure to your fruit-trees, your garden vegetables, &c. and we will pay all the damage which insects do after such application; that is to say, provided, nevertheless, that our informants have not deceived us relative to the good effects of said application; of which, however, we have no apprehension.

The Rev. Mr. Falconer, one of the correspondents of the Bath Agricultural Society, in treating of soap suds as a manure, and an antidote to insects, has the following observations: "This mixture of an oil and an alkali has been more generally known than adopted as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit trees. It will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them; but whether by rendering the surface of the leaf disagreeable to the animals, and thus repelling them, or by neutralizing the acid they deposit, and thus preventing the leaf from contracting into a necessary form for their reception, I cannot presume to determine. One of the modes by which this mixture indirectly contributes to the fertility of the ground may be by its destruction of the insects which prey upon the plants.

"It is also, I think, to be preferred to lime water,* or the wood ashes and lime which Mr. Forsyth recommends for the destruction of insects. It is preferable to the lime water, and the lime, because lime loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without expense."

The same writer directs to make use of a common garden pump for sprinkling trees with soap suds, and says if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash, dissolved in water, may be substituted. He declares that "the washing of the trees twice a week for three or four weeks in the spring will be sufficient to secure them from the injuries of these insects." A long paper on the use of soap suds as a manure is concluded as follows: "On the whole then, this must be considered as a valuable manure, as it can be obtained easily, at small expense, and in large quantities; and when its nature is well understood, will probably be no less esteemed by the farmer than horse dung. To the gardener, as well as to the farmer, it is useful, mixed with mould, as a fertilizing compost; or when fluid may be applied to his fruit trees, as a wash fatal to the noxious brood of predatory insects."

The writer of the article above quoted mentions no particular kinds of insects which may be destroyed by this mixture, but says "it will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred among the leaves." Caterpillars and canker worms are said to be very tenacious of life, and probably might not be immediately destroyed by the application here recommended. But pure water alone, if thrown with some force against their habitations, with a forcing pump, would disconcert if not destroy those evil doers.

If soap suds alone are competent to the destruction of these insects, of course other more troublesome and expensive applications may be omitted. Besides, the mixture recommended would be worth applying, were it merely on account of its properties as a manure. It might be well, in order to make assurance doubly sure, to mix with your suds decoctions of elder and tobacco. We are of opinion that a little tar or turpentine thrown in with the above ingredients would make the compound more efficacious.

Mr. Yates, of Albany, recommends the following prescription for "doctoring off" caterpillars. "Take a handful of worm wood, one of rue, and two of Virginia tobacco; (a sufficient quantity of tobacco alone will do, but not so well,) boil these together in about two pails full of rain water for nearly half an hour, strain it through a cloth, and with this liquor sprinkle the trees. He performs this with a barrow engine; but the operation should be performed when the caterpillars or worms have left their nocturnal nest or web, and are dispersed on the trees. Repeat the operation two or three times, and they will drop down and expire."*

When caterpillars or worms are in their nests (which is generally the case in cool, rainy or cloudy weather, or early in the morning after a cool night,) we are told that spirits of turpentine, or common fish oil, applied by a sponge attached to the end of a pole, will kill every caterpillar within the sphere of its influence. But as we said before, if soap suds will answer according to the recommendations, we do not perceive the necessity for ransacking the whole store-house of nature for other and more expensive remedies. We should think it advisable to strain or decant any liquid substance which shall be applied to the leaves of trees or other vegetables, for a glutinous or muddy substance might close the pores or impede the perspiration of the leaves, which are the lungs of plants.

WORMS WHICH ATTACK THE ROOTS AND TRUNKS OF FRUIT TREES AND OTHER TREES.—John Prince Esq. of Roxbury, published a communication relative to these insects in the Mass. Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. From this it appears that Mr. Prince had lost many apple trees by means of "a small, white, ringed worm, about three quarters of an inch long, with a dark colored head, (I believe the same which attacks the peach tree,) attacking them at and just below the surface of the ground. The remedy is the same pointed out in an article, published p. 317, 3d col. of our paper. The following is likewise recommended in the Mass. Agricultural Repository: "Take equal parts of quick lime, cow dung and clay, which by the addition of soap suds and urine, should be reduced to the consistence of common paste. To make it more adhesive add a little hair. Let the whole stem, from the roots to the branches, be enveloped with a coating of this composition, and occasionally, repeated, and it will scarcely be possible for the fly or worm or insects to injure the trunk of the tree; and it will at the same time prove conducive to its health and vigor. It might even be recommended to make the application to all young trees, at the time of transplanting, especially in places where the worm is known to prevail."

LICE INFESTING YOUNG ORCHARDS.—The following is a communication on this subject, which, we believe, was first published in the Mass. Agricultural Repository, vol. iii, p. 144. Tho' it has been frequently republished it may be new to some, and serve as a *remembrancer* to others of our readers.

"This insect, called *lice*, is in form like half a kernel of rye, (but not more than one twentieth part so large) with the flat side sticking to the smooth part of the tree. They resemble blisters; and are near the color of the bark of the tree. These blisters contain from ten to thirty nits or eggs each, in form like a snake's egg; which, in a common season, begin to

* Some gardeners recommend the use of lime water, but it is not commonly employed, being found hurtful to the foliage.—*Agricultural Report of Scotland.*

* Thacher's Orchardist, p. 97.

hatch about the 25th of May, and finish about the 10th of June. These nits produce white animalculæ, resembling a louse, so small they are hardly perceptible by the naked eye, which immediately after they are hatched, open the passage at the *end* of the blister, and crawl out on the bark of the tree; and there remain with but little motion, about ten days; when they stick themselves fast to the bark of the tree and die. From this little carcass arises a small speck of *blue mould*, which is most plain to be seen between the 10th and 20th of June, and continues about fifteen days, and then gradually wears of, until the old carcass appears, which, by this time is formed into a new blister, and contains the spawns or nits before mentioned.

"These blisters prevent the circulation of sap, and prove as fatal to the tree as the canker worm.

"In order to remedy the difficulty, I have made many experiments within a few years; but long to no good effect, not knowing then the particular season when these animalculæ could be most easily destroyed. This, however, I have lately found to be between the time they hatch, and that when the mould leaves them.* The application that I have found most effectual is, washing the trees with lye or brine. Lime, also, mixed with lye, to the consistence of white wash, may be useful. And although the *small* branches cannot be cleansed in this manner without much difficulty, still, if the body of the tree, and the branches near the body are kept clean until there comes a *rough* bark, I think the lice will not kill *the tree*,

"Some people have recommended the application of *train oil* to the tree, which, indeed, is a powerful antidote against lice, but being of a glutinous quality, is very detrimental to the tree. *Inoculation* has been proposed; which, I think, will have no effect at all on the lice; for I perceive they hatch in May, on branches that were pruned off the tree in March, and the sap entirely extinguished.

"These lice are natural in the *uncultivated* forest, on what is called moose-wood, and other bushes.

"Much care should be taken on their first appearing in an orchard or nursery; as the cutting down and destroying a few young trees is of no importance, compared with the difficulty of having an orchard overrun with them.

"P. S. The brine or pickle with which the tree is to be washed, should not be such as has had meat salted in it; but let one quart of common salt be dissolved in two gallons of clean water."

Indian Corn.—It is time to begin to think about planting this valuable grain. It is not best, however, to commit your seed to the ground till it has been pretty well warmed and dried by the advance of spring, which, this year, is unusually backward. The old Indian rule with regard to the time of planting, is to plant when the leaves of the white oak tree are about the size of a mouse's ear. This, we believe, generally takes place, in New England, between the 20th of May and the first of June.

"If twenty loads of good manure can be afforded to an acre, it should be spread on the land and ploughed in; if no more than half that quantity, it will be best to put in holes. In the former case the corn usually comes up better, suffers less by drought and worms, and the land is left in better order after the crop. In the latter case the plants are more assisted in their growth in proportion to the quantity of manure. If the manure be new dung, burying it under the furrows is by far the better method. None but old dung should be put in the holes."*—Probably the best way is to spread a quantity of green or fresh manure over the ground as evenly as possible, and put your well rotted or compost manure into the hills. In this way the rotted manure will supply nourishment to the plants the first part of the season, and the fresh manure, which was spread over the whole surface, will assist the plants most materially about the time the ears are filling. Col. Valentine, in raising his premium crop (see page 178,) spread his green barn yard manure over the whole land, and likewise put another quantity "of barn, hog, and slaughter yard manure" in the rows. In this way he raised 116 bushels and 28 quarts of sound corn to the acre.

If your land is rough or stony, and your object is *to make the most of your labor*, your better way will be to plant your corn in hills; but if the soil be rich and easy to till, and you wish *to make the most of your land*, you will of course choose the drill method; or, perhaps, if your object is to surpass every body, and get a premium into the bargain, you may as well take a hint from the following paragraph, extracted from an essay of Mr. Black, published in the American Farmer, vol. ii, p. 27.

"I risque it as an opinion, confessedly without any actual experiment to support it, that as a matter of curiosity it *might be possible* to make some fraction of an acre of ground so deep and perfect in its soil as to produce, and maintain to maturity, one stock of Indian corn upon every twenty-four inches of square surface. If so, and we allow one good ear to each stalk, and half a pint of grain to each ear, the product would be about at the rate of one hundred and sixty-eight bushels to the acre."

It appears that this conjecture has been more than realized. Messrs. J. & M. Pratt, of Easton, Madison county, N. Y. raised the last season, on one acre, *one hundred and seventy-two bushels and one fourth*; and on three acres, four hundred and ninety-four bushels and one fourth.† We have seen no statement of the particular mode of cultivation adopted by the Messrs. Pratt's; but can have no doubt that in order to obtain the greatest possible crop of Indian corn, (as well as any other vegetable) it will be necessary that every plant should stand by itself—that all the plants should be equi-distant from each other, and perhaps two feet each way would, in that mode of planting, be the distance required for the purpose stated. In that manner of planting, however, the cultivator must forego the advantage of using the plough to lessen the labor of hoeing, and probably for field cultivation the common modes of planting in drills, or in hills, will be most expedient.

* "It appears from this account, by Mr. Perley, that these appearances can, in general, only occur between May 25, and July 5."

* Deane's New England Farmer.

† See page 117 of this paper.

Coal discovered.—A bed of coal of superior quality has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Teal, situated at Kinderhook, on the Hudson river.

ON MIXING LIME WITH MANURE.

Our paper No. 39, page 306, contains a communication from a correspondent, dated Livermore, Maine, in which is the following query: "Would it not confer a favor on your patrons, if some one who is acquainted with the use and operation of lime, would communicate through the medium of your paper, the manner and the quantity [of lime] which should be mixed with a load of green manure, and also how long after the mixture before the straw and stubble will be decomposed and fit for use?"

As none of our correspondents have obliged us with an answer to this question we will state what we learn from books relating to this subject, premising that we have no knowledge of it derived from personal experience.

In a paper first published in the *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society*, entitled "Notices for a Young Farmer," which is ascribed to the Hon. Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, (than whom no one stands higher on the roll of American agriculturists) we have the following directions and assertions:

"Mix *earth* with your fermenting litter or muck rather than *lime*, until the fermentation be sufficiently advanced." "Plaster, in compost in which vegetable matter is mixed, is more beneficial than lime." Again he says, "Mix no hot lime with your muck, dung, or compost heap before fermentation has ceased, or sufficiently advanced, as it injures moderate fermentation, and often consumes the muck. Instances of even conflagration of strawy muck, by hot lime, to a great extent, can be given. If lime be used, that which is slacked is safest and best, when mixed with either dung or compost."

The same opinions are expressed by other authors. The writer of the article "Compost," in Rees' Cyclopedia, directs, in making composts, to interpose a layer of earth between every layer of dung and of lime. We should think that in all cases where the manure is *combustible*, *quick* lime would injure if not destroy it, and we do not see why a cultivator may not as well burn a straw or muck heap with *hot coals* as with *hot lime*.

We will here subjoin one other quotation from the work of Judge Peters, above quoted, which, though it does not directly apply to the question stated by our correspondent, may be of use.

"Nothing requires more attention to the nature and qualities of your soil than the use of *lime*. If it be too lavishly applied, or too frequently repeated without intervals of grass to furnish vegetable matter; or manures, either animal or vegetable, ploughed in for the *lime* (according to the country phraseology) to feed on, it renders your ground *lime sick*, and reduces it to sterility. Our caustic lime must be applied in quantities very far less than the *mild lime* of Europe, if we would avoid turning a highly beneficial auxiliary into a destructive scourge. No certain rules, as to quantity per acre, can be fixed, without a perfect knowledge of the soil to which it is to be applied. In all cases, moderate quantities, at first, are the safest. Our common lime is here meant; as much depends on the kind of lime applied. It must therefore be the study of those who apply lime, to discover its composition, or what is called its strength, before they can form a correct opinion of its salutary or injurious uses. It would seem, that the *mild lime* had some fertilizing qualities *in itself*, otherwise the lavish use of it, whereof we read, cannot be accounted for. The lime of *burnt oyster shells*, is *mild*; and land of any tolerable staple will bear great quantities beyond the proper allowance, to the acre of caustic lime. Many other instances might be adduced. Both large and small quantities operate

at once. But it is fugacicus; and compared with caustic lime, soon exhausted. Of the mild lime of England, seven hundred bushels have been put on an acre; and two hundred bushels are common. What is the strength of their mild lime compared with oyster shell lime, or with our magnesian or caustic lime, is unknown. Forty to sixty bushels of the latter, are amply sufficient, with us, for any worn acre; and for most part of our worn land, too much, at the first dressing. What quantity of oyster shell lime is proper at first, is not yet ascertained. Repetitions of smaller quantities, at intervals, would be better than applications of too much at once."

FALL FEVERS.

A correspondent of the Franklin Gazette makes the following remarks:

"Some time since, when the fall fever raged violently in the neighborhood of a canal, then in a state of progress, numbers of the workmen engaged on it eat plentifully of garlic, and wholly escaped, while those who abstained from the use of this article were severely afflicted by the disorder. That this may have been accidental I freely admit; but garlic may, nevertheless, be a specific against autumnal fevers. If so, it is an invaluable article in the Materia Medica. Persons in the neighborhood of canals and stagnant waters generally, are advised to make trial of this article, in the course of the succeeding fall, and communicate the result."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Thomas Fowler arrived at this port on the 13th inst. bringing London papers to the 5th of April, and these containing Madrid dates to the 19th March. One body of the Spanish Insurgents with their leader, had surrendered to Gen. Ballasteros, who granted them an entire pardon. Two superior officers from Mequinenza have also made proposals to the Constitutional general for a capitulation. Mina continues to organize his army, which is devoted to him. The French army was not expected to move at present. It is said they have no means of conveyance, and that they will find none after entering Spain. An article, dated Stock Exchange, London, April 5, states, that "The well informed positively assert that the invasion of Spain is deferred to the 16th." Some of the papers, however, declare that the war will soon be prosecuted with great vigor.

Constantinople.—The Janizaries are in a state of great fermentation, and the numerous Musselmen, who parade the street in arms, commit great excesses.—They broke into Christian houses, and murdered several persons, among whom were two Frenchmen and a German. It is reported that peace will probably be continued between the Russians and the Turks, and that the latter were making great preparations to repossess themselves of the Morea.

Capture of the Pirate Schooner Zaragozana.—Kingston (Jam.) papers of the 13th ult. contain an official account of the capture of that vessel, by the boats of the British, in which the marauders had 10 killed, and 15 wounded; 16 were taken by the Spaniards on shore, and 28 carried into Port Royal for trial.

Three days later.—By an arrival at New York, London dates have been received to the 8th April. There has been a report published in the London Sun that the French declaration of war had been received by the English government. This, however, turns out to be a mere stock-jobbing hoax. The French are still delaying their threatened attack on Spain, and expectation, who has so long stood on tip-toe, may as well set her feet down, and leave off gaping after bloody news, which, it is hoped, she never may have occasion to swallow. A corps of the *Army of Faith*, after having been clothed and armed by the French, have added *good works* to their creed, by joining their brethren, the Spanish Patriots. The *Duchess* of Angouleme has left Paris for Bordeaux, it should seem to take an *active* part in the crusade. Whether this noble Amazon is to display the Banners of Beauty in front or rear of the French army, rumor does not say. Perhaps she will present some of the ensigns in the French service with appropriate colors, a speech, &c. after the manner of our American ladies. And, possibly, his Majesty of Spain has promised to requite the favor with an "*embroidered petticoat*" of his own manufacture. On the whole, the French councils appear to be as feeble and vacillating as their cause is unjust, and the terrible is giving place to the ridiculous in all their late movements.

DOMESTIC.

The Governor and Council have examined the returns of votes for Senators from the several Districts, and it appears that 38 are elected—22 democrats, and 16 federalists. There is one vacancy in Essex and one in Bristol.

The election of Representatives to the General Assembly took place in this city last Monday. Twenty-four federalists were elected by an average majority of about one hundred votes; and there is one vacancy. It is expected there will be a democratic majority in the House of about fifty.

Peter O. Thacher, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Judge of the Municipal Court for this city, vice Judge Quincy resigned.

On Wednesday night last, Louis Debois, a Frenchman, of genteel appearance, about 40 or 45 years old, was apprehended in the office of Mr. Samuel Dana, while in the act of attempting to open the money vault with false keys. Mr. Dana, suspecting that attempts had before been made to open his vault, procured two constables to watch for the night in his office. About 11 o'clock the rogue came, unlocked the outer door, and was inserting his key in the lock of the vault, when he was seized by the constables and secured.—He had about him a number of keys of curious construction, suited to open a variety of locks.

Dreadful Accident.—On the 9th inst. at New York, the boiler of the Steam-boat Patent burst, and scalded six men. The accident cannot be accounted for, as the boiler had borne more steam than it appeared to have at that time, and the presumption is that there was some stoppage in the steam guage. Three of the men were so badly scalded that it is feared they will not survive. [Five of the unfortunate men who were scalded have since died, including Mr. Dodd, of New Jersey, the Engineer.]

Agriculture encouraged in Nova Scotia.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has granted $4000 the present year for the encouragement of agriculture. A handsome sum for a province whose revenue and resources are small. It has also granted $800 to a Steam Boat Company.—*N. H. Patriot.*

An Ox was lately exhibited at Baltimore, which is stated to have weighed nearly 4000 lbs.

Large Hogs.—Some of the most extraordinary swine that have ever been raised, have been exhibited at Mr. Graves' Cattle Yard in Sixth, opposite Noble St. It is supposed that one of them, when killed and dressed, will weigh 1000 lbs. Its age is only twenty-two months. Another supposed to weigh, in like manner, 700 lbs. and a pig of five months, between 200 and 300 lbs. are also presented to public curiosity.—*Phil. pap.*

Mammoth Bean.—We saw yesterday a dried *Bean Pod*, (full of large beans,) which measured thirteen inches in length and four in circumference. It is in the shape of a Turkish sabre, of a yellowish hue, and beautifully seamed on both sides. This singular vegetable grew in Florida, and was sent to a gentleman in this town, who will endeavor to propagate it.

Providence paper.

A suit has been commenced against the Corporation of Washington for the highest prize drawn in the fifth Class of the Grand National Lottery.

The libel suit, Mathews vs. Buckingham, which has been so much talked about, we understand has been dropped by the Plaintiff.

Sale of Eastern Lands.—Seventeen townships of land, situated in Maine, on the Penobscot river, being a part of the land assigned to this State in a late partition with the State of Maine, were sold at auction on Thursday, from 5 1-2 to 25 cts. per acre. 381,085 acres were sold, amounting to $43,000. A further sale will take place some time next summer or autumn.

Fire at Natchitoches.—Intelligence received at New Orleans states that a fire broke out in the Catholic church at Natchitoches on the 30th of March, which destroyed that edifice with about 40 dwelling houses and stores in the most commercial part of the town.

A Yankee Trick.—The American schooner Curlew, from Bath, Maine, in order to avoid the duties imposed by the British Navigation Law, on *live stock*, has arrived at Barbadoes with a cargo of *dead meat*, consisting of quarters of beef, mutton, &c. packed in ice.

TREE BRUSHES.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, opposite the east end of the Old Market, a few of those highly and much approved TREE BRUSHES, for destroying Caterpillars, and which have been so highly recommended by the Hon. Timothy Pickering, in his communication to the Essex Agricultural Society. May 10.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st qual.	ton.	180 00	185 00
pearl do.		170 00	175 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 00	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9 00	
cargo, No 1,		8 25	8 37
" No 2,		6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	13	14
" 2d qual.		10	11
small kegs, family,		15	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	85	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bbl.	7 75	8 00
Genessee		7 75	8 00
Rye, best		5 00	5 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	72	75
Corn		65	70
Barley		65	70
Oats		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	
HOPS, No 1,		10	12
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 50
OIL, Linseed, American	gal.	65	00
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	12 50
Bone Middlings		14 00	14 50
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2 25	2 50
Clover	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	65
do do unwashed		45	48
do 3-4 washed		45	55
do 1-2 do		40	45
Native do		38	40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		55	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		50	55
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	9
PORK, fresh		8	9
VEAL,		6	8
MUTTON,		5	7
POULTRY,		12	15
BUTTER, keg & tub		15	16
lump, best		18	20
EGGS,	doz.	11	12
MEAL, Rye,	bush	78	80
Indian,		75	
POTATOES,		40	45
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1 50	2 25
HAY, best,	ton.	20 00	22 00

ART OF PRUNING WALL TREES.

Behead new grafted trees in spring,
Ere the first Cuckoo tries to sing;
But leave four swelling buds to grow
With wide diverging arms below;
Or fix one central trunk erect,
And on each side its boughs deflect.
In summer hours from fertile stems
Rub off the supernumerous gems;
But where unfruitful branches rise
In proud luxuriance to the skies,
Exsect the exuberant growth, or bind
A wiry ringlet round the rind;
Or sieze with shreds the leafy birth,
And bind it parallel to earth.
When from their winter lodge escape
The swelling fig, or clustering grape,
Pinch off the summit-shoots that rise
Two joints above the fertile eyes;
But when with branches wide and tall
The vine shall crowd your trellis'd wall,
Or when from strong external roots,
Each rafter owns three vigorous shoots,
Watch, and as grows the ascending wood,
Lop at two joints each lateral bud.
So shall each eye a cluster bear,
To charm the next succeeding year;
And as the spiral tendrils cling,
Deck with festoons the brow of spring.
Where crowded growths less space allow,
Close lop them from the parent bough;
But when they rise too weak or few,
Prune out old wood, and train in new.
So, as each tree your wall receives,
Fair fruits shall blush amid the leaves.

Menage has this acute observation on the writings of love and religion:—"Books of devotion and those of love are alike bought. The only difference I find is, that there are more who read books of love, than buy them; and there are more who buy books of devotion, than read them."

There are many things in this world which can be learned only by experience, and therefore the most brilliant and acute genius in most cases ought to pay some attention to an old man who has learned wisdom by age and experience.

There are two things which ought to make us think but meanly of human glory; the very best have had their calumniators; the very worst their panegyrists.

From Las Cases' Journal.

The Emperor Napoleon shaves in the recess of the window nearest the fire-place. His first valet-de-chambre hands him the soap and razor, and the second holds before him the looking-glass of his dressing case, so that the Emperor may present to the light the side that he is shaving. It is the business of the second valet-de-chambre to tell him whether he shaves clean. Having shaved one side, he turns completely round to shave the other, and the valets change sides. The Emperor then washes his face.—After he has finished shaving each side of his beard, he sometimes good humoredly looks his valet in the face for a few seconds, and then gives him a smart box on the ear.

From the Portland Gazette.

Mr. Shirley—While taking a journey some time last winter through the country, I stopped at a village where, for the want of a tavern, I was obliged to call at a store to procure refreshment for my horse. Among the numerous notices and advertisements that decorated the fire place, as is usual in such cases, I noticed one of a singular character, and which, as soon as I stopped for the night at my next stage, I endeavored to note down, as nearly to the original as my recollection served me. If you think it worthy of notice in your paper, please to give it a place. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE WET TAX.

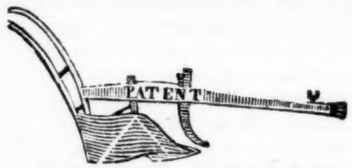
A true statement of Mr. Ichabod Boozy's wet tax for the year 1822, viz:

One day spent each week at the store, equal to 52 days, which at 4s per day amounts to	$34 67
Parts of other days spent at the stores every week, besides the above, say in all 20 days, at 4s	13 33
One gill new rum drank on each of those days, say 90 gills in all, at 4 cents, is	3 60
The same quantity bought to treat his brother, Obadiah Boozy, and other good friends by way of reciprocal civility	3 60
Twenty-five glasses of brandy, bought occasionally, to stimulate the system, give an appetite, and brighten the spirits, at 8 cents	2 00
Thirty glasses of gin and molasses, to counteract the evil effects of the brandy, at 6 cents	1 80
Losses sustained by reason of his being absent from home, viz:	
Damage to three tons of hay by rain, it not being got in season—good hay half spoiled, 3 tons, at 4 dolls.	12 00
Damage to the corn by brother Obadiah's cattle, that broke in while the boys were gone a fishing—about 20 bushels lost	10 00
Loss on a yoke of steers which he was obliged to sacrifice to get money to pay his other taxes, worth $40, sold for $30,	10 00
Bill of cost paid on a suit by Capt. T. the trader, for his rum score for 1821	5 68
Total amount of Mr. B.'s wet tax, for 1822	$96 68

An equal stake.—A delegate in Congress offered to stake his *reputation* against *a cent* on the propriety of a certain measure which he had himself proposed. A gentleman in opposition pronounced it the most *equal bet* he had ever heard of.

High Living.—A certain physician, whenever he visited his wealthy patients, always went into the kitchen, to make his compliments to the cooks, saying, "My good friends, I owe you a thousand thanks for all the good services which you render us physicians; without your art of poisoning, the faculty would all be soon in the poor house."

A gentleman being asked to make a *pun*, requested to know on what subject. "The candle," said a lady present. "What, madam, said he, do you wish to make *light* of my puns?"



AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 20, MERCHANTS' ROW,
☞ *At the East End of the Old Market.* ☜

FOR sale as above, a variety of the most approved single and double mould board Ploughs,
C. Howard's improved cast iron mould board, with wrought Shear and Coulter,
Cast iron do. do. do.
J. Seaver & Co's. do. do.
Bigelow's wrought do. do.
Warren's much approved common Ploughs,
Sinclair's side hill do. do. do.
Howard's much improved Cultivator, an implement highly esteemed for its use and utility in drill cultivation,
Beatson's Scarifier,
Bennet's Broad Cast,
Seed Sowing Machines, calculated for large and small seed,
Eastman's improved Straw Cutter,
Safford's new invented Straw Cutter, much improved,
Common hand Straw Cutters,
An English Vegetable Cutter,
Stevens' patent steel spring Hay and Manure Forks,
Steel spring Potatoe Hoes,
English cast steel broad Hoes,
Common and steel do. do.
A great variety of Garden and other Agricultural Implements.
☞ Tree Brushes, for destroying Caterpillars, an article highly recommended for that purpose, by the Hon. Timothy Pickering, whose communication on this subject appeared in the New England Farmer, April 26, page 308. May 3.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court Street, has just received, per London Packet, a variety of
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
which added to his former extensive assortment, makes the most complete variety, probably in the U. States. Among them—300 lbs. Carrots, 200 lbs. Beets, 50 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel, 200 lbs. Ruta Baga, 30 bush. Peas, 100 Raddish, of sorts; Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Brocoli, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer and Winter Savory, Sage, Hysop, Fennell, Dill, Salsifie, Scorzenera, Endive, Red and White Clover, Red Top, Foul Meadow—with an extensive collection of Flower Seeds, Bird Seeds, &c.
☞ GARDEN TOOLS, viz: Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Transplanting Trowels, Garden Reels and Lines, Edging Irons, &c. Flower Pots constantly on hand. May 3.

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☞ Published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publisher) until arrearages are paid.

☞ Complete files from the commencement of the paper in August can be furnished.

☞ Agents who procure seven subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.